THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9715. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13. 1783.

On Monday Morning will be published,

[Dedicated, by permiſſion, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES,]
And ſold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing Office, Parliament-Cloſe, and all the Booksellers in town and country.

LARGE AND SMALL COPIES
OF THE
UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,
For the Year 1784.
EMBELLISHED WITH
A MAP OF
THE ROADS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
FROM THE LATEST SURVEYS.

The Publiſher, anxious to inſure that ſucceſs which hitherto has attended the ſale of this Almanack, and ſolicitous to have it equal, if not ſuperior, to any thing of the kind offered to the Public in this country, has employed a Gentleman of abilities to make the different calculations neceſſary for the Kalendar. The Liſts are likewiſe greatly improved; and, he hopes, will be found as correct as the nature of the thing will admit of.

On a former occaſion, the Publiſher preſented his readers with a MAP OF SCOTLAND. As a companion to that, he now offers to the Public, THE ROADS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, FROM THE LATEST SURVEYS, which, he flatters himſelf, will be found equally accurate with the former.

N. B. The Booksellers in Glaſgow and neighbourhood will pleaſe apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookſeller, Glaſgow.

NEW MUSIC.

This day is publiſhed.——Price 7 s. 6 d.
AIRS, MINUETS, GAVOTS, REELS, &c.
Moſtly for Two Violins, with a Baſs for the Violincello or Harpſicord.
COMPOSED BY ROBERT MACINTOSH.

To which is added a Solo, intended as a ſpecimen of a Set of Solos, which the author propoſes to publiſh afterwards.

Printed for the author, and ſold by him at his houſe, Advocate's Cloſe, and at the muſic ſhops.

Alſo ſoon will be publiſhed, in a neat pocket volume,
AIRS &c. &c. for the GERMAN FLUTE and GUITAR,
By the ſame Author.

On Wedneſday next, will be publiſhed,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
Elegantly printed in one volume royal folio,
A SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY,
CONTAINING

I. An Explanation of the Principles of this Science; together with an account of the moſt remarkable Epochs, Æras, and Periods, the dates and extent of which are aſcertained
II. A Chronological Hiſtory, which exhibits a connected view of the Time, Mode, and Circumſtances of the origin, progreſs, decline, and fall of every conſiderable kingdom, from the earlieſt period to the preſent.
III. A Liſt of ſeveral Eclipſes before the Chriſtian Æra, obſerved by Aſtronomers, or recorded by Hiſtorians, and of all Eclipſes from A. D. 1, to A. D. 1900, with an explanatory Preface.
IV. A Chronological Liſt of Councils, in which the date, place, and ſubject of every Council are ſpecified.
V. Chronological Tables and Charts from B. C. 2300, to A. D. 1784, adapted to a ſcale, and aſcertaining the duration of the Lives and Reigns of the moſt eminent Perſonages in all ages.
VI. A Liſt of Remarkable Events and Occurrences relating to every kingdom and nation, from the earlieſt ages to the preſent time; with the dates of many Celeſtial Phænomena.
VII. Supplemental Tables illuſtrating the ſeveral parts of the Syſtem.
VIII. A Copious Biographical Index, in which the dates of the reigns of Kings, and of the Lives of remarkable men in all ages, are inſerted, and conciſe characters of both are occaſionally given.

By JAMES PLAYFAIR, D D.

BROKE PRISON.

WHEREAS, on Tueſday the ninth current, betwixt three and five o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Chelſea penſioner in Inverneſs, and confined within the tolbooth thereof, under ſentence of death, made his eſcape by breaking ſaid priſon, it is recommended to all officers of the law, and others, at the ſea-port towns, to exert their endeavours to deteſt and apprehend the ſaid Hugh Chiſholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, ſtreight made, of a ſallow complexion, much marked with the ſmall-pox, long brown hair, generally tied with a long ribbon, briſk and forward in his appearance; was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th regiment; wants the top of the thumb and firſt finger of his left hand, and ſpeaks with the Iriſh accent.

The Magiſtrates of Inverneſs do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS to any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Hugh Chiſholm within any of his Majeſty's jails within the kingdom of Great Britain, to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverneſs, upon proper certificates being lodged of the ſaid Hugh Chiſholm's being ſo ſecured. And, as from a precognition taken by the Magiſtrates, it appears, that numbers were aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid Hugh Chiſholm in making his eſcape, any perſon who ſhall diſcover theſe accomplices, will be properly rewarded, and may depend upon due ſecrecy.

The SHERIFF DEPUTE of the County of Inverneſs does alſo hereby offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh Chiſholm's being apprehended and ſecured, as before mentioned.

MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY.

ROBERTSON, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, reſpectfully informs the Ladies, That ſhe has juſt got down from London, a genteel aſſortment of Caps, Hats, Bonnets, &c. alſo, great choice of Satins, Modes, and Fur Trimmings for Cloaks;—Black Blond and Thread Laces, Fur Muffs, Riding Hats and Feathers; alſo, great variety of very cheap Gauzes, &c.

Thoſe who favour her with their orders either in the Millinery or Haberdaſhery branches, may depend on being ſerved with the beſt articles, and upon as low terms as any ſhop in town.

BOTTLED WINES.

TO be SOLD on reaſonable terms, for ready money, a Quantity of RED and WHITE PORT WINES in bottles, of an excellent quality, by THOMAS ALLAN AND CO. Coal-Hill, LEITH, Succeſſors to the late Mr James Paſley.

At the ſame ſhop may be had,
SUGARS, TEAS, CHEESES, and GROCERIES of all kinds,
on the beſt terms.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea & Spirit dealer,

HEAD OF CANONGATE,

RETURNS moſt reſpectful acknowledgements to his Cuſtomers for paſt favours, and informs them and the Public, that he has on hand a large Stock of the following Goods, which is ſelling Wholeſale and Retail at the under-mentioned reduced prices, viz.

Beſt Congo Tea at 6s. per lb.—Fine Souchong 7s.—Fineſt Hyſon 10s. 6d.
Beſt Weſt-India Rum at 10 s. per gallon.—Good Proof ditto at 8 s.—Single ditto at 6 s.——Beſt Coniac Brandy at 10 s.—Good Proof ditto at 8 s.—Single ditto at 6 s.——Beſt Proof Whiſky at 4 s.
Port, Sherry, and Liſbon Wines, in bottles, at 20 s. per dozen.

BRESLAW's NEW VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS,

Will be diſplay'd
At ST MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDRY'S WYND.
On Monday and Tueſday next, the 13th and 16th inſtant.
To begin at ſeven o'clock in the evenings.

PART I.

The Company will be entertained with ſeveral SELECT PIECES of MUSIC; the Firſt Violin by a FOREIGN YOUNG LADY; and WHISTLING the Notes by SIGNR ARCALANI.

PART II.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his New-invented Deceptions and Experiments on Mechanical Watches, Sympathetic Bell, and Pyramedical Glaſſes, never attempted before in this metropolis.

PART III.

Signr ARCALA will ſurpriſe the Company with ſeveral Magical Card Deceptions; and the celebrated Miſs FLORELLI, from Germany, who has had the honour lately of performing before their Majeſties and the Royal Family, will Play a Solo on the Violin, accompanied by Signr CARTANI, but to be equalled by any Lady in Europe.

PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will diſplay his new-invented Grand Apparatus, conſiſting of a Silver Cup, Gold Boxes, Six different Metals, Letters, Numbers, Dice, Small Cheſt, Pocket Pieces, Silver Machinery, &c.

PART V.

The New Venetian ROSIGNOL, lately arrived from Naples, will imitate Various Birds, to the aſtoniſhment of the audience.

The Chapel will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiouſly prepared.

Admittance TWO SHILLINGS each Perſon.

Tickets to be had at the principal Coffeehouſes, Mr Inneſ's confectioner, and of Mr BRESLAW, at Mr Johnſtone's, ſchool-maſter, oppoſite the Concert-room, Niddery's Wynd. And any Perſon inclining to learn ſome Deceptions, may apply to Mr Breſlaw.

AN ENTIRE NEW SHOP.

ARNOT and GIBSON, Stocking Manufacturers, humbly beg leave to acquaint the Public, that they have opened ſhop in the Hoſiery branch of buſineſs, a little below the Croſs Well, north ſide of the High Street, Edinburgh. They take the opportunity of ſoliciting the patronage and protection of the inhabitants of Edinburgh; as they are certain their goods will be found, upon examination, to be of the neweſt patterns, freſheſt materials, and equal in quality to any in town, and will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rates, they humbly hope for a ſhare of the public favour.

They have on hand at preſent a quantity of the following goods, which they recommend as worthy of the public notice.

Mens Silk, Cotton, Thread, and Worſted Hoſe.	Silk and Worſted Breeches Pieces.
Ladies Silk, Thread, and Cotton ditto.	Silk and Worſted Veſt ditto.
Boys and Girls Stockings.	Silk and Worſted Gloves.
Patent Silk Thread and Worſted Hoſe.	Silk and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
	Lamb's Wool, and Boot Hoſe, &c. &c.

Velverets and Dimittics of the very beſt qualities.

As the generality of the goods are of their own manufacture, and their credit with the Public depends upon the quality and reaſonable price of their commodities, they hope, without over-rating their own merits, to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their employment.

N. B. Stockings made to any ſize, upon the ſhorteſt notice.

Commiſſions carefully attended to.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, in the Cuſtom-houſe of AYR, on Wedneſday the 17th December, 1783, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,
224 GALLONS RED FRENCH WINE.

Office of American Claims, Lincoln's Inn Fields,

November 19. 1783.

THE Commiſſioners for enquiring into the Loſſes and Services of the AMERICAN LOYALISTS, think it proper to give this notice, for the information of all whom it may concern, That they are prohibited by the act of Parliament from receiving any claims after the 25th day of March next. Such perſons, therefore, as intend to apply for relief under the act, are deſired to deliver their Memorials at this office, on or before that day. By order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN FORSTER Secretary.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE Public are much indebted to you for the very laudable endeavours you beſtow, through the channel of your uſeful paper, to prevent the ſpreading corruption and alarming profligacy among the youth of this city. Allow me, Sir, to ſay, however juſt and well meant your obſervations may be, that neither your animadverſions, nor the puniſhment that the Magiſtrates can inflict on ſuch young delinquents, in the preſent ſtate of the town, without a place of confinement and hard labour, can check the evil. Unleſs parents and heads of families will be attentive, and moſt minutely attentive, to the conduct and behaviour of the youth of both ſexes under their care, it is in vain to expect that Magiſtracy can, with their utmoſt efforts, ſtop the current of vice. The parents, maſters, and guardians ought to be puniſhed with a ſevere fine when any under their care are brought before the Magiſtrates for crimes or riots. The multitudes of looſe and abandoned females who infeſt the city, is the greateſt cauſe of the corruption of youth. The Magiſtrates ought to take effectual means to leſſen their number, by baniſhment from the royalty. It is impolitic to ſhew partiality and improper clemency to female delinquents. When vice ſullies the female heart, and modeſty and delicacy, which once recommended it, are no more, there is nothing left to excite regard.

Parents moſt unwiſely allow their children every uncontrouled liberty, and the bad effects of it are every day appearing, and demand the moſt ſerious conſideration.

I am your humble ſervant,
A CITIZEN.

From the London Papers, Dec. 8.

New York, Oct. 25. We hear from Virginia, that the equinoctial gale has proved fatal to many veſſels on that coaſt. Two or three foundered in the harbour of Portſmouth, and ſeveral were daſhed in among the houſes and ſtores at that place, which had alſo ſuſtained conſiderable damage.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from Philadelphia, that that city never appeared to be in a more proſperous way; its ſpacious ſtreets are crouded with foreign merchants, and arts and commerce flouriſh in a high degree.

Charleſtown, Sept. 24, Saturday evening a fire broke out in a warehouſe belonging to General Gadſden, on his wharf, which, together with all the ſtores, were entirely conſumed. The ſtores, among other articles, conſiſted of 200 hogſheads of ſugar, and 94 puncheons of rum; the cargo of the Glaſgow, Captain Bowie, which lately put in here in diſtreſs, is now under repair at the Ship-yard.—General Gadſden's loſs cannot be leſs than 1000 l. the loſs of the cargo will fall on the underwriters.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 8.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 34 s. a 50 s.	Beans, 30 s. a 32 s.
Barky, 24 s. a 32 s.	Tick, 25 s. a 28 s. 6 d.
Rye, 14 s. a 26 s.	Tares, 24 s. a 28 s.
Oats, 16 s. a 23 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 40 s. a 43 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 41 s. a 43 s.	Fine Flour, 35 s. a 39 s.
Peaſe, 30 s. a 33 s.	Second Sort, 33 s. a 36 s.
Hog ditto, 26 s. a 28 s.	Third Sort, 25 s. a 28 s.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 9.

Bank Stock, 114½ a ½.	India Stock, 124½ a 125.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a ¾ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 57½ a ½ a ¾ a ½.	India Bonds, 50 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 57½ a ¾.	Exchequer Bills, 9 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 16 diſc.
Long Ann. 17¾ a 9-16ths,	3 per cent. Scrip. 59¾ a ¾ a ½.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 13-16ths a ½.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, —
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets 19 l. 6 s. a 19 l. 15 s. a 18 s. morn.
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL,
Dec. 5. E. N. E.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 35 3 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank from Holland, 5 per cent.
Ditto Sight, 34 10.	
Rotterdam, 35 4 2½ U.	

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec. 6.*
Carlton Houſe, Dec. 9.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to appoint the Honourable Captain George Fitz-Roy, of the 14th regiment of foot, to be one of the Grooms of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *Dec.* 8.

AGREED to the report of the reſolutions of Friday laſt on the Ways and Means, and Supply, and ordered in a bill thereupon.

Deferred the Ways and Means till Wedneſday.

Paſſed the Boroughbridge Canal bill.

The order of the day being then moved for the third reading of the bill for veſting the affairs of the Eaſt India Company in the hands of Commiſſioners, for the benefit of the Proprietors and the Public,

Lord *Mahon* roſe, and preſented a petition from his conſtituents againſt the bill, which his Lordſhip ſaid he regarded with the deepeſt averſion, and he truſted would never be enacted into a law, or aſſume any form that merited the leaſt reſpect. For this the laſt time he ſhould have it in his power, he ſhould reprobate the whole proceedings on this ſubject in the ſevereſt terms. It marked the conduct of the Miniſter in very ſtriking colours. The Right Honourable Gentleman, whoſe child this monſtrous, and, he hoped, abortive production was, had in a former debate ſpoke of himſelf as a General, under whom the leſs danger was to be dreaded, as, were he inclined to encroach on thoſe ſacred rights of the conſtitution, in the defence of which he had ſpent a great many years, the various officers, who ſtill acted with him would certainly deſert their poſts; but he forgot that the left wing was commanded by the noble Lord. From this ominous junction, doubts of the conſequences had prevailed, and, in his opinion, this obnoxious bill was one of the firſt fruits of ſuch a corrupt tree.—The petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr *Hamilton* ſaid, he had not the honour to be preſent at the whole diſcuſſion which had been occaſioned by the bill now before the Houſe. Had he been ſo fortunate, every ſtage of it ſhould have been marked with his oppoſition. Now it had ſo nearly gone through the Houſe, he could not, in conſcience, content himſelf with a ſilent vote. His objections to the whole meaſure were in his mind unanſwerable. It was brought in on fallacious grounds, and ſupported only by ſuperiority of numbers. The author of it came forward with a moſt aſtoniſhing repreſentation of the Company's affairs, which had been contradicted by authority, and, as he underſtood, in ſome degree retracted. Yet this had been the only ſort of neceſſity on which the preſent arbitrary ſpecimen of deſpotiſm in this free country had been urged. The original grounds, therefore, are altogether abandoned. The circumſtances of the Company are by no means ſo deſperate as they were imagined to be. Facts have been placed in oppoſition to aſſertions, and tranſactions of public notoriety oppoſed to perſonal antipathy; ſo that people in general, as well without as within doors, were now come to a pretty clear underſtanding of the ſubject.

All ranks and degrees, not immediately under miniſterial influence, were conſequently againſt the bill. Conſtituents every where inſtructed their repreſentatives to impede its progreſs, if they could not prevent its completion. This general combination originated in the danger which, from the very face of the bill, menaced the property, the liberties, and independence of this country. The very name of charters, ſo ſacred and dear to all corporate bodies, was now wantonly and groſsly violated. A wound was given to every ſpecies of right ſo ſanctioned; and while theſe things ſtruck him as they did, he ſhould not heſitate to join his feeble voice in decrying whatever ſeemed hoſtile to our exiſtence. He called, therefore, upon the independent gentlemen to aſſiſt him in giving a check to this violent ſtretch, not of royal but of miniſterial prerogative.

Mr *Nicoll* expreſſed himſelf aſtoniſhed at the ſhape in which the oppoſition to the bill appeared. The epithets by which it had been deſcribed, were, in his opinion, the moſt prepoſterous

ext met his ear. At leaſt, if he were to underſtand the language uſed on this occaſion, he muſt avow his own ignorance of the Engliſh tongue, and begin anew his rudiments of that language.—Violation of charters, diſfranchiſement, confiſcation—What did theſe words mean; or how could they apply to the bill? What was the object of the bill? To what does it relate; or what the end it has in view? Let this, he ſaid, be conſidered and applied by thoſe who oppoſe it. Does it diveſt the Company of any other privilege than that of oppreſſing and murdering their fellow creatures? Where is the violence of reſtraining one claſs of individuals from the infamous habit of ſpreading miſery and ruin among another? Would the gentlemen who reprobate the bill put the matter on this iſſue?

What conſideration ſhould impel the Houſe to connive at ſuch a Company, as in the extremity of the globe had branded the Engliſh name with infamy and diſgrace? Suppoſe individuals were to ſuffer in ſome degree for ſo great a benefit as muſt reſult to thirty millions of people by the propoſed regulation, where would be the harm? But even this was not pretended. The parties moſt apprehenſive are only afraid of loſing their political conſequence. And what was this when put in competition with the conciliation of ſuch multitudes, and the infinite advantages which muſt be the reſult of the bill? The Company's affairs were undoubtedly meant to be retrieved, and that would ultimately tend to increaſe the public credit, and conſequently augment the national ſtrength and reſpectability. For theſe, and other reaſons which had already occurred in the debate, and which might ſtill be urged, he ſhould vote for the third reading of the bill.

Mr *Grenville* ſaid, he could not ſee ſo fatal a meaſure in its laſt ſtage, without following it literally, and pouring out his indignation againſt it. He was happy to think it had his ſtrenuous and hearty oppoſition from the firſt, and he would not now let it go out of the Houſe without treating it as it deſerved. The chartered rights of the Company had been in a former debate (by Mr Burke) compared to *Magna Charta*, and an inference was drawn from this ſtatement againſt their affairs. But was not the moſt ſtriking article in that famous creed trampled under foot by this bill. Does it not prohibit that judgment of our Peers, which that great and glorious inſtrument provides, and is it not anihilated by the preſent meaſure?

Mr *Wilkes* ſaid, he was greatly ſurpriſed at the immoderate haſte with which the preſent meaſures had been taken, and did not think it decent in him who had ſat ſo long in the Houſe as one of the guardians of liberty, to remain an unactive, or an unconcerned ſpectator of its extinction. He had, therefore, preſumed to call the attention of the Houſe to the principle and drift of the bill. With ſubmiſſion, and notwithſtanding all he had heard, he thought the influence of the Crown eſſentially promoted, by placing in the hands of Miniſters or their creatures, the whole patronage belonging to India affairs. It was not poſſible, in his opinion, for the powers of ſophiſtry to cover this glaring objection to the bill.

He had hoped, when this great queſtion reſpecting prerogative had been decided in a manner ſo acceptable to the people, that he ſhould in ſome meaſure have reſted from his political labours. But unfortunately for his own eaſe, and more unfortunately ſtill for the welfare of the country, the queſtion of all others the moſt univerſally and deeply intereſting was again renewed, and now it became him, and every independent Member in that Houſe, to give it their hearty negative. It was what he dreaded and oppoſed all his life, and the Freeholders of Middleſex, ſo earneſtly and ſucceſsfully ſtruggled for, but to preſerve the franchiſes of the ſubject againſt the enormous graſp of prerogative. He well remembered the influence and ardour of the Right Hon. Gentleman on that great conſtitutional point, and little dreamt he would ever be inſtrumental in re-eſtabliſhing a principle which, in company with his compatriots, he had ſo ably and effectually defeated. He was ſorry to obſerve, that the principle on which the bill was brought in, had diſcovered ſo little candour and impartiality, and the affairs of the Company had been purpoſely diſguiſed. It was no unpromiſing circumſtance that a fair and juſt ſtatement of theſe matters had taken place, ſubſequent to the commencement of the buſineſs in the Houſe. He acknowledged, that in the two preceding years, the imports of the Company had been rather tardy; but this contingency only increaſed the accumulation of goods, which were ſtill expected. The Right Hon. Secretary, by diſregarding every proſpect and ſpeculation which futurity afforded, had, in his opinion, deprived them of all the credibility they were entituled to from that circumſtance.

The chartered rights of the Company had been violated with a high hand, and this ſhowed more than any thing elſe, the true ſpirit of the preſent Adminiſtration. Neither was the preſent the firſt inſtance of ſuch a daring ſtretch of influence. We had felt enough of this daring, bold, and graſping temper in the caſe of America. The ſame power which had drenched that Continent with Blood, now attempted to annihilate the Eaſt India Company.

He did not much admire the Company. However reſpectable the members of it were individually, there would be no great hurt, in his opinion, if the operation of this bill had extended only to their diſſolution. But its conſequences were of a progreſs and duration infinitely more fatal and alarming. He was ſatisfied in his own mind, that the Houſe, by acceding to the preſent bill, were laying the foundation of this country's thraldom, and of their own inſignificance. He beſought them therefore, for this reaſon, to interfere, and ſtop a bill big with miſchief of the greateſt magnitude; to regard, while they yet had it in their power, the privileges of their fellow-ſubjects; to ſtand forward on ſo trying an occaſion the protectors and faviours of their country from an enormous graſp, which ultimately threatened to involve them, their conſtituents, their properties, their families, and poſterity, in one common ruin.

Mr *Luttrell* ſaid, he had attended to this debate with all the judgment and impartiality in his power; yet could neither ſee thoſe defects in the principle, nor dread thoſe conſequences from the operation of the bill, which ſeemed ſo very alarming to the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe. On the contrary, when he conſidered the extreme neceſſity of the caſe in all its branches, and adverted to the incompetency of the Company, either to manage their affairs, or ſatisfy the juſt demands of the Public; when he conſidered the crying and inhuman conduct of the Company's ſervants over multitudes of harmleſs and induſtrious people; when he conſidered how much this country had at ſtake in point of juſtice, humanity, and character, he confeſſed the only remedy which in his judgment had the leaſt chance of anſwering the infinite and urgent exigencies of the Company, and of human nature, was the bill now under diſcuſſion. He wiſhed, therefore, when gentlemen ſtated their objections, they would lay open their minds to the due and natural influence of theſe circumſtances. It was impoſſible unleſs they did this, to judge fairly of ſo complicated a matter. He requeſted the Houſe, therefore, to beſtow ſome ſhare of attention on circumſtances which, in his opinion, were eſſential to the debate. He then adverted to the various exceptions thrown out by thoſe who oppoſed the bill, inſiſting there was not one which had not been anſwered.

Mr *Martin* ſaid, he had no hopes left, either on this or any other queſtion, but from the independent part of the Houſe. To them he addreſſed himſelf, and truſted they would not in a criſis ſo pregnant with miſchief deſert the cauſe of their conſtituents. He did not mean now to ſpeak of the coalition, which had been formed of ſuch heterogeneous principles, and made friends of the moſt inveterate enemies; this meaſure, in his opinion, was nothing more than a counterpart of that. It brought together, and interwove in one ſtrange ſyſtem, the moſt incompatible and adverſe things. He lamented the abſence of a worthy baronet (Sir George Saville) whoſe ill ſtate of health had obliged him to relinquiſh his ſeat in that Houſe. But he was certain that in or out, he lived only for the public good. Another member, late colleague to the noble Lord at the head of the Exchequer, had alſo left his place, and gone to a better. Often had his pleaſantry relieved the Houſe in a heavy debate. But, whether ſerious or gay, he was always on the ſide of liberty, and the common rights of mankind.

He truſted the Houſe would join him in this poor tribute, as the want of ſuch popular characters as theſe, and the deſertion of others who had long profeſſed the ſame principles, could not but be ſufficiently felt.—Mr Martin concluded with ſaying, that though it was now very difficult to find the Man of the People, yet the ſeven directors and their nine aſſiſtants were henceforth to be reckoned the People of the Man.

General *Burgoyne* obſerved, that after ſitting two years on a Committee inſtituted for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the ſubject of the preſent Bill, it did not become him to be ſilent. He was, indeed, at a loſs to conceive from whence any oppoſition to ſuch a meaſure could ariſe, unleſs from the moſt perfect ignorance of it. He thought it impoſſible for any gentleman who had read and revolved the ſeveral particulars in the reports on the table, to regard this meaſure without a ſecret liking. For what did theſe reports, which were the reſult of long, laborious, and intricate enquiry, followed out and completed by ſome of the ableſt and moſt upright men that ever ſat in that Houſe, ſay? Was there a principle of humanity, juſtice, gratitude, or fidelity to dependents, which had not been habitually ſacrificed in that unhappy quarter of the globe, and that not in a few ſpecific inſtances, but even to a ſyſtem of rapacity and depredation? Why would gentlemen think of voting on ſuch a queſtion before they were maſters of it? Why were not the papers on the table duely read and conſidered! And where was the man who dared to avow the falſehood or partiality of them? Did they not ſtate facts which were notorious, and had filled the country with ſhame and indignation, tarniſhing the generoſity of the old Engliſh character? It was the conviction of theſe facts which produced the preſent bill, and he truſted would carry it through. He conſidered it as a ſpecific remedy for the abuſes ſubſiſting, and was glad from his heart that there was a proſpect of its accompliſhing the original object of it with honour and triumph.

Mr *Scott* ſaid, he ſhould oppoſe the third reading of the bill for a variety of reaſons, which it was incumbent on him to ſtate as briefly as he could to the Houſe.

He had not had the honour of being preſent during the whole of the debate, but the Right Hon. Secretary had acted from firſt to laſt with an high hand. It was the duty of every man, unfettered by the prejudices of party, and not dead to the intereſts of the community, nor in vaſſalage to the nod of a miniſter, to ſtand forth on this occaſion, and by arreſting the bill in its progreſs, at once to avow their patriotiſm and independence. He for one was determined not to be the tame accommodating paraſite of any miniſter. The times required men to ſpeak out, and no one who had any degree of ſpirit would ſhrink from the obligations of his ſituation at ſuch a juncture. There never was, in his mind, a more pernicious and alarming meaſure propoſed to parliament than the bill in queſtion. The abilities which ſupported it were reſpectable; but thoſe abilities, though once occupied to ſave, might be ultimately exerted to deſtroy the liberties of Engliſhmen. It was not the timid, the weak, or the ignorant and hazy, but the active, intrepid, and enterpriſing Miniſter that now threatened our public privileges.

No man, therefore, who was a ſincere friend to the conſtitution, but would watch a miniſter of this deſcription with the greateſt jealouſy. The bill, in his judgement, was that ſort of bill which he might have expected from its Right Hon. author. The lineaments of the parent eminently diſtinguiſhed its every feature. That ambition, which was boundleſs as the ocean, and greedy as the grave, was the only principle it diſcovered. There was a paſſage in ſacred writ, which it literally falfilled. He meant no perſonal offence by the quotation; but it was, in his conception, ſo appoſite, that he truſted the Houſe would indulge the quotation: "And I ſaw (ſays the ſacred text) a beaſt upon the ſand, with ſeven heads, and on every head was ten crowns; and the inhabitants of the earth wondered at the beaſt, and great power was given unto him; His mouth was filled with great things; he had dominion over every nation, and kindred, and language, and it was given him to rule forty and two months."

The application of this paſſage ſtruck the Houſe very ſenſibly; and Mr Scott added ſome other quotations from the ſame authority, which he applied with great dexterity and pertinence. He was ſorry, he ſaid, the ſimilarity was ſo ſtrong, but he that runs might read.

The Hon. Gentleman then went into an elaborate ſtatement of the principles of the bill, wiſhing he could deſcribe its object, extent, and deſtination. It ſeemed to him the very figure which a noble Lord had lately deſcribed to be the moſt perfect in geometry, and imperfect in politics. It bore hard at once on the privileges of the people and the prerogative of the crown. It was for neither, yet affected a regard for both. It erected a power in adminiſtration which would ultimately prove ſupreme. It was altogether a monſter, which the conſtitution could never acknowledge or adopt, and which ſeemed to promiſe nothing but the certain and ſpeedy extinction of all the franchiſes we had been able to preſerve from the inſolent and iron graſp of prerogative. It was impoſſible for him, or any other member, to ſay what the conſequences of it would be. Its moſt palpable tendency was to give miniſters an independence in their ſituations, and increaſe the importance and emoluments of office, at the ſame time that it expoſed all orders of people to the corrupt and irreſiſtible influence of Aſiatic wealth. For it would pour in ſuch a tide of ſecret undermining riches among the repreſentatives of the people, that no controul of God or man, would divert or ſuppreſs it. And was ſuch a meaſure to paſs into a law? Would no being of ſuperior power ſtep in to our relief, and at leaſt protract the period of our fall? It had been lately aſked only to poſtpone the buſineſs for a ſingle day. He hoped, however, it would be poſtponed for ever. He did not ſee its neceſſity. The Right Hon. Secretary had not been conſiſtent on the ſubject, but recanted one day what he ſaid the other. But he apprehended the plea of neceſſity was now abandoned, and the ſolvency of the Company generally admitted. He would preſume the independent country members would not be forgetful of their uſual influence, but exert unanimity in the meaſure. It became them to aſſert their dignity, and to act on this occaſion for themſelves and their country. All eyes were upon them, and as they conducted themſelves in the preſent conteſt, they might expect their conſequence to be determinal.

Mr *Anſtruther* endeavoured to refute every objection which had been ſtarted in the courſe of the debate againſt the ſpirit and tendency of the bill. None of the abuſes with which an Hon. Gentleman had thought it ſo pregnant, in his mind had the leaſt connexion with it. He viewed it with a mixture of ſatisfaction and triumph, as a maſterly ſyſtem, replete with wiſdom and propriety. It had been ſuggeſted by neceſſity, and matured by the care and benevolence of that Houſe. And he was ſure, from that circumſtance, would ſuit the neceſſities of the Company, which it was well known called for the moſt immediate redreſs. For this reaſon, he felt himſelf conſtrained, to give it all his ſupport, which it was entitled to do both on account of the object and principle of the meaſure now under agitation.

Sir *Richard Hill* begged leave to enter his proteſt againſt the bill, the grounds and views of which he had always diſliked. The people out of doors were better judges of it than thoſe within, and they unanimouſly cenſured and condemned it. He did not love to quote ſcripture, but an Hon. Member had ſet him an example, which he hoped he might follow without offenſe. It was in the caſe of Joab and Abner. The former took the letter by the beard, and ſtabbed him to the heart.

After ſtating a variety of points in his uſual ſtile, he begged to move an amendment to the title of the bill, which, if it did not go into the 3d reading, he wiſhed might be preſented to the Lords in as perfect and reſpectable a condition as poſſible. He would, therefore, have it entitled, "a bill for diveſting the Eaſt India Company of their chartered rights by the moſt violent, arbitrary, and wicked of all meaſures, and in the ſame overbearing ſpirit veſting ſeven Directors, and nine Subs, with powers for exerciſing all that vaſt patronage which the Company poſſeſs, to the excluſive benefit of the Miniſter's friends and dependents, who are in circumſtances ſufficiently neceſſitous to capacitate them for ſuch a gift.'

Mr *Adam* followed Sir Richard Hill.

Lord *Mulgrave* contended, that as no delinquency had been proved againſt the Company, the bill was unreaſonable, arbitrary, and premature.

Mr *Powis* ſaid the principle of the bill had already occaſioned him to trouble the Houſe, perhaps too long, on a former day. He was not now to learn that the influence of a ſingle vote, or a ſingle ſpeech, could do but little againſt ſuch majorities as Miniſters now ſhielded themſelves behind. There was a time, however, when the Right Hon. Gentleman could look to the benches where he now ſat, and depend on the honeſt and well meant ſuffrages of thoſe around him. He could then tell them, that the aggregate of their opinion, he hoped, would always tell in this Houſe. But now he acted very differently. It was only the force of numbers that carried him through. But what were members of the former deſcription to think of this? Did not his language then, and his diſreſpect now, amount to an inſult which they did not deſerve? He praiſed the Rockingham adminiſtration, and avowed with what laborious diligence he had exerted himſelf in preventing their diſcordance. He adjured the Houſe not to permit the bill to go to a third reading—but to ſeize it as an inſtrument of deſtruction gone forth againſt the conſtitution.

Mr *Secretary Fox* ſaid he would not enter largely into a ſubject which at preſent admitted only of a repetition of what had been ſaid before: but he could not ſit ſtill and hear himſelf ſtrangely miſrepreſented. The Hon. Gentleman had ſo great, and, in his opinion, unwarrantable freedoms, and attempted to ſcandalize him in a matter which he knew muſt not a little affect him. It was enough for him however to ſay, and certainly did, that the charge was altogether falſe and groundleſs; and he was ready, in the face of whoever dared to ſcandalize him ſo wantonly, to deny it in the moſt pointed manner.

It was impoſſible for him to ſay a word that could be conſtrued into diſreſpect for a claſs of individuals, whom he had always highly honoured, and who, he hoped, would always be able to ſave the conſtitution. The meaning of the ſpeech alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman was undoubtedly, that he would never pay that deference to any individual who aſſerted in flat contradiction to their eyes and ears, to have it believed that their own private opinion was the oracle. Among them there were ſtill ſome as independent of party prejudice as miniſterial influence.

Mr Fox then took a ſhort review of the bill, ſtating how it had improved in its progreſs. It had ſhared a fate, he ſaid, not unlike its father, by the daily obloquy which was thrown out againſt it. No pains had been ſpared, no exertion ſpared to load it with infamy. But the more it was canvaſſed the more it appeared deſerving of the public attention.

He was unwilling, however, to enter into the facts on which the chief arguments for the bill reſted. He could only wiſh that Gentlemen, who were not preſent at the beginning of the debate, would not enter on it now afreſh, and go over the arguments already advanced, without taking notice of the anſwers given. By this mode of reaſoning, the debate would be much narrowed, and, in his opinion, better ſerve the purpoſes of liberal diſcuſſion.

The Right Hon. *W. Pitt* anſwered Mr Fox, obſerving that on the caſe of the County Members, and aſſerting that it was an object with Government to annihilate their conſequence. This he conſidered as a counterpart to the bill, both having originated he ſaid, in the ſame ſpirit of tyranny and oppreſſion. He then went over all the old ground, contending againſt

measure, and reprobating the Minister in his motions as well as modes of acting, which he insisted predicted no good, but much evil to the constitution.

The *Attorney-General* went largely into the merits of the question, examining the several objections made to it, and insisted that necessity in many cases would justify the infringement of Charters. Was not every thing, he said, to give way to the general welfare? And what could be so sacred as to demand preference where the public good stood in competition? What was a Charter? Was it any more than an instrument assigning certain specific powers to a few for the benefit of the whole? When the end was no longer to be obtained, could the deed or instrument be of any further use? Was a sheet of parchment, with a seal at one end of it, to be preferred to the welfare of thirty millions of people?

Mr *Arden* replied to the Attorney-General, reprobating the bill, and denying the necessity or utility of it.

Mr *Wilberforce* paid some very high compliments to Mr Fox, but declared himself one who had no confidence in him.

Mr *Rigby* expressed his hearty concurrence in the bill, and said he was sorry to hear it rumoured, that should the bill succeed, Mr Fox and Mr Pitt would be for ever irreconcileable. They were the greatest men in the kingdom. He knew their fathers, who were both eminent, but not so eminent as their sons—a coalition between these two Gentlemen would be a proud day for England.

Mr *Jenkinson* entertained very serious apprehensions from the system laid down in this bill, which joined the legislative and executive powers in the same persons: A species of Government, the impropriety of which all Europe were now so sensible, that hardly a vestige of it remained in the most despotick states. And could it ever be credited, that in this liberal Government, and among a people the most enlightened, such a Gothic idea should in the year Eighty-three be revived?

He said, that from the disposition made by the bill, the whole property of this country would be pledged for that of the East, which, God knew, was extremely fluctuating.

Mr *Dundas* defended the bill prepared by him last season, and said he believed the gentlemen who spoke against it had not read it. It did not give Earl Cornwallis despotic and supreme power, the latter remaining vested in the Crown, as according to the constitution it ought to be. The power of recalling him was also lodged in the Crown; and it would have been more salutary to have appointed one man to the office of Secretary of State, than to invest the power given in the hands of seven men, constituted as these Directors were to be.

Mr *Sheridan* replied to Mr Dundas; said he had read the learned gentleman's bill, and enumerated its principal provisions. That bill, he averred, enabled Earl Cornwallis to suspend Governors—to remove Councils—to act without or against the consent of the Presidencies—took away the Company's seal—invested him with all the powers of a despot in India, and the only controul of his tyranny was left in the power of the Crown to remove him.

Mr Sheridan then replied to the arguments of the several speakers, adverting to their several quotations, and begged gentlemen, when they quoted texts from Milton or from scripture, at least to take care that they quoted correctly, and with application. He gave a new turn to a passage quoted by Mr Wilberforce, from Milton; and amended the application of Mr Scott's quotation of the beast with seven heads. This beast, he said, was the Court of Directors; the East India Company was the Whore of Babylon, on whose delicious beauties the beast had long fed; but, lo! there came forth from the heavens *seven* angels clothed with pure white, and bound with golden girdles. These were the new Board of Directors, who destroyed the beast, and saved the land.

Sir *Watkin Lewis* declared himself against the bill, as a measure both which his constituents disapproved, and which he himself considered as highly dangerous, if not fatal, to the liberties of his country.

The House being very clamourous during Sir Watkin's speech, Mr *Alderman Townsend* called to order, observing, that if gentlemen were not permitted to deliver their sentiments, they were a mob, and not a Parliament.

Mr *Townsend* afterwards spoke to the question, which he said he considered as the commencement of English slavery.

Sir *Cecil Wray* also declared the bill, which he said he considered as a most violent measure, and by no means safe to the constitution. He might be called a deserter from former friends; but, if his conduct was desertion, he gloried in it; as it was his duty to desert from friends when they deserted from principle.

Sir *Robert Herries* explained the grounds on which he had voted in favour of the bill.

Sir *Robert Smith* gave his reasons for voting against it.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Speaker had put it, when

Mr *Flood*, the celebrated Irish orator, made his initiation speech. The House, which before was in the greatest commotion, now became very still, listening to him with eager expectation for some minutes; but their expectations seemed to be disappointed. His manner and reasoning were dry; his phraseology correct, but he seemed neither to have rapidity nor fervour. He said he had used the greatest expedition, in order to come and discharge his public duty on this bill, which gentlemen would believe, when he informed them that he was on Wednesday last in the Irish House discharging his public duty there.

He owned himself ignorant of the principle of the bill before the House. It was not suddenly that men could investigate the argument, foundations, and tendencies of so large a system. The House had been charged with precipitancy, and he began to believe the charge. To take from commerce its security was not the way to make it flourish—and from the constitution of the new Board he thought the whole power would be vested in the President, and the rest only be cyphers; for though the number was seven, three, which was a minority, were to be a quorum.

Mr *Courtenay* replied to Mr Flood with great ridicule, throwing every thing he had said into a laughable point of view, and mentioning his disappointment at hearing not one good thing, except the account of the honourable gentleman's precipitancy, in the discharge of his British duty that day, and his Irish duty the day before.

The House now divided on the third reading, when there appeared for the bill,

Ayes	—	208
Noes	—	102
	Majority	—106

The bill was then read a third time, and a new clause inserted by way of rider. In the room also of Stephen Lushington, Esq; and Jacob Wilkinson, Esq; the names of Joseph Sparkes, Esq; and James Moffat, Esq; were inserted.

The House rose at half past three, and adjourned to Wednesday.

From the London Papers, Dec. 9.

LONDON.

This day, pursuant to their last adjournment, a General Court of the India Company was held at their House in Leadenhall-street, when a petition from the Proprietors of East India Stock, praying to be heard against the bill now depending in Parliament, was agreed to be presented at the bar of the House of Lords: After which the Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

The East India Company are in daily expectation of the Arrival of three ships, one from Bengal and two from China.

The India bill went up to the House of Lords this day at three o'clock. Mr Fox gave notice that he would carry it up exactly at that hour. We are informed that Ministers have an ascertained majority of two or three and thirty Peers. They have twenty proxies.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in the House during the last night's debate. He has attended the whole progress of the bill.

On Friday evening about nine o'clock, the celebrated Paul Jones arrived in town from Paris, with dispatches from the American Congress for his Excellency John Adams, Esq; Mr Jones was only twenty two days on his passage from Philadelphia to France; and after delivering his dispatches on Friday evening, he set out the next morning at three o'clock for Paris, to proceed from thence to America.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 24,630 was drawn a prizes of 20 l.; and, being the first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 1500 l. exclusive of the 20 l.

No. 9632 a prize of 2000 l.
No. 28,656 a prize of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 23,561, 41,499, 1490, 23,169, 38,880, 16,528.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 29,102, 24,394, were drawn prizes of 500 l.

No. 23,696, 1024, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 1674, 38,036, 7849, 23,035, 10,799, 11,140, 47,915, 11,476, 3394, 36,732, 10,181, 38,039, 40,039, 4924.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 9.

"The newspapers will give you an account of what happened in the House of Commons last night; but the House sat so long, and the number of speakers was so great, that in the short space that intervened between the rising of the House, and the time when it was necessary the papers should be published, it was utterly impossible for the most rapid faculty for writing and printing, to do justice; or even to convey any idea of all the speeches of the different speakers. In general, although it is not uncommon to affirm, that every day in Parliament is more important and interesting than any that preceded it, I may affirm with truth, that I never saw the House of Commons so much agitated as it was last night.

"This appearance may be accounted for on this principle: The grand concerns of the nation do not, by any means, so much interest us as what is personal, and nearly connected with self-interest. A very great number of the inhabitants of London are proprietors of India stock, or connected by interest, or blood, with those that are so. Hence a keenness and zeal on the question concerning the India bill, that is not exerted by a question of peace or war, be that peace or war ever so important. I have been present in both Houses of Parliament, when the important question was discussed of continuing or abandoning the war in America; and I can truly affirm, that a more violent zeal appeared in the House of Commons last night than on that great occasion.

"A regular succession of batteries was opened against Mr Fox. First appeared Mr Scott, a counsellor, a gentleman who long studied the civil law at Oxford, and who, although he does not think it proper, or, perhaps, consistent with his ideas of dignity, to use the common artifices of lawyers, has yet been often employed in appeals both to the House of Lords and Commons. This gentleman is an acute logician, and very much versant in history.

"He was followed by a number of others; to whom Mr Fox made a very pertinent and able reply."

"*Mr Flood*, the celebrated Irish *Flood*, on the first night of his appearance in parliament, made a speech, which was, indeed, very neat, elegant, and learned, and shewed an acquaintance with general knowledge, and particularly with the civil law. He was not attended to, but rather hooted. This much against the British Senate.

"The House of Lords met this night. The India bill was carried thither, *Mr Fox* being well attended. A debate arose upon it, which was carried on with considerable warmth. The bill, however, was accepted in the House of Peers by a great majority."

Letters lately received from India bring accounts of the death of Dr John Veitch, and also of the death of his brother Captain James Veitch, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

Sir John Mitchell of Westshore, Bart. died at London the 5th current. It is hoped the relations of the family will accept of this notification of his death.

Yesterday, died, at her house, Castlehill, Mrs Macleod of Muiravenside.

Mrs Anne Mackenzie, widow of John Mackenzie, Esq; late of Applecross, died here the 10th instant. Her relations and friends will be pleased to accept of this notification of her death.

By yesterday's advices from London, best wheats were 50 s. last week, 47 s. 6 d. and the former week, 45 s. *per* quarter only. This rapid rise is said to be owing to the failure of the crop of wheat in the southern parts of England. If it affects the market in proportion, the assize will rise in place of falling.

We cannot help taking notice of the very surprising mildness of the season. The weather is as warm and comfortable just now, and has been for these six weeks past, as is usual in the summer months.

By a statute passed last session, several drawbacks are allowed on soap and starch used in bleaching, or in the silk and cotton branches, also a drawback on brimstone and saltpetre used in making oil or vitriol. But no manufacturer or bleacher can receive any benefit from this act *unless they enter their name* and place of abode, and specifying the articles they have a *drawback* upon, with the collector of the district to which they belong, *one year before making their claim*. All persons who wish to derive benefit from this act should therefore make the entries required by it immediately.

The Peggie of Leith, Captain M'Learen, from Inverness, bound for Leith and Grangemouth, put into Peterhead the 10th curt. with contrary winds, all well.

Tuesday last, the Baker and Atley, Roberts, and Camel, Tinker, (transports,) arrived at Greenock from New York, with part of the 71st regiment on board.

The Sally-ordnance transport, from New York to Newfoundland, with Major Huddlestone and a company of artillery on board, said to have been foundered at sea, and only 5 men saved, is put back to New York dismasted, but otherwise well.

The Bell, M'Walter, from Clyde, is arrived at Rotterdam.

Anne Pringle, accused of child-murder, has been brought from the tolbooth of Greenlaw, by warrant of the Lords of Justiciary, upon application of the Lord Advocate, and committed to the prison of this city, it being his Lordship's intention to bring her to trial for the above crime.

On Tuesday forenoon were found dead in bed, in their house in Stockwell, Glasgow, William Park, sawer, and Mary Mason his wife. The room they slept in had been newly painted, and a large fire kept on to dry it, but the smoke not having sufficient vent in the night-time, it is conjectured, suffocated them. They went to bed the night before in perfect health.

A gentleman says, that in returning from Barnsley in Yorkshire, on Tuesday se'ennight, about half past six o'clock in the evening, upon the road betwixt Sandal and Wakefield, it became so very dark instantaneously, that he could not distinguish his hand when brought near his eyes, attended with a remarkable heavy shower of rain and hail from the north-west, when a meteor, to appearance half the diameter of the moon, when in the meridian, seemed to fall a little more than a mile from him, of a very bright colour; but the most extraordinary circumstance was, his horse's ears, head, and mane, were beautifully illuminated with rays of electric light, and the gentleman's hair, which was a good deal blown upon his shoulders, was so light, that he believes it was possible to distinguish the hour by a watch. Holding up his hand, upon each finger there was a brush of light; and a stick which was under his left arm, had a light at each end; the whole continued about five minutes, and then disappeared. The day had been very warm, and the height of the barometer 29.

At a numerous meeting of the working people in Dublin belonging to the woollen and worsted manufacturers, on Thursday, the 20th ult. the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we have every dependence on the wisdom, humanity, and good disposition of Parliament to interpose in our behalf, and procure us relief.

Resolved, That we have every abhorrence to riotous and tumultuous meetings, and that if any person or persons of said trades shall be known to us to have so offended, we will deliver them up to justice, to be dealt with according to law.

Resolved, That proper persons shall attend the Parliament-House, to apprehend any person or persons of said trades, who shall in future assemble to interrupt or impede the business of Parliament, as such a conduct is disgraceful and injurious to tradesmen supplicating the Legislature for relief.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Nov. 18.

"The Langrishe cruizer, commanded by Ja. Bristow, Esq; which was formerly schooner-rigged, has been for some time past in Dublin getting altered to a brig-rig; she arrived in this harbour on Friday. On her way thither, on Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, a few miles from the Isle of Man, the vessel stopped on a sudden and began to sink; she sunk so low as that the water was entering her ports; all hands were called on deck, and expected every moment to go to the bottom; the boat was then hoisted out, which instantly went down. Nothing was now expected but a sudden dissolution, when luckily she righted and pursued her voyage. No person on board can possibly account for this extraordinary circumstance, nor was there a similar instance known except in the year 1759, when a vessel bound from Lisbon for this town, under full sail, was stopped in the same manner, and nearly covered with water, when she righted, and on that very day and hour there happened a most dreadful earthquake at Lisbon.—We trust, however, this recent phenomenon will not be attended with a similar circumstance."

The great length of the Parliamentary Debates has occasioned the delay of several less-important articles of intelligence, advertisements, &c. till Monday.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 13. Friendship, Bell, from London, with goods; Star, Ritchie, from London, with ditto; Margaret, Anderson, from Petersburgh, with goods; and a number of coasters with coals, &c.

SAILED, The Diligence, Butler, and Lovely Mary, Gardner, both for London, with goods; Falkirk, Hunter, for Newcastle, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Dec. 8.—Argyle, Russel, from Eisdale, with slates; Peggy and Christy, Thomson, from Highlands with herrings.—9. Mary, Kerr, from ditto, with ditto; Janet, M'Alister, from ditto, with ditto; Nancy, M'Pherson, from ditto, with ditto; Katty, Taylor, from ditto, with ditto; Mary, Taylor, from ditto, with ditto; Baker & Atley, Roberts, from New York, with troops; Camel, Tinker, from ditto, with ditto; St Johns, Fullarton, from St John's, with ditto.—11. Christy, M'Grigor, from Highlands, with herrings.

SAILED, Dec. 8.—Mary, Noble, to Jamaica, with goods.—9. Recovery, M'Dougall, for Drogheda, with coals; Peggy, Munn, for do. with bottles.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec. 8.—Jean, Napier, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries; Mercury, Kincaid, from Borrowstounness, for ditto, with coals and iron; Dispatch, Barges, from do. for ditto, with sundries.—9. Industry, Duncanson, from Alloa, with deals.—10. Ann, Beattie, from Leith, with kelp; Earl Cassiles, Kennedy, from Dundee, with linens.—12. Sealock packet, Simpson, from Memel, with timber; Endeavour, Hutton, from Dundee, for Glasgow, with sundries.

SAILED, Dec. 9.—Elspeth, Webster, for Limekilns, with iron and tallow; Leith packet, Ford, for Alloa, with yest.—12. Earl Cassels, Kennedy, for Dundee, with sundries; Carron, Paterson, for London, with goods; Katharine & Mary, Muirhead, for Leith, with potatoes.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 12.

Wheat	20s.	9d.	18s.	6d.	17s.	0d.
Barley,	18	9	16	6	15	0
Oats,	14	0	12	6	11	0
Peafe,	12	3	11	0	10	0

A COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnery carried on under the firm of JAMES HUTCHISON and COMPANY, Thread Manufacturers in Dundee, was, upon the 9th instant, dissolved by mutual consent.

Those indebted to the Company will please pay in their debts to David Hogg merchant in Dundee, who is empowered to discharge them; and such who have claims upon the Company will please give in states of their accounts to said David Hogg. Not to be repeated.

By ARCHIBALD COCKBURN, *Esq; advocate, Sheriff-depute of the Shire of Edinburgh.*

HAVING received this day a Letter, signed by the Earl of Rosebery, as preses of the General Meeting held here the 3d current, for the purpose of applying to Parliament, to obtain a regulation of Custom-House Fees, and other matters, notice is hereby given to the Heritors of the county of Edinburgh, that the said Letter will be submitted to their consideration, on Wednesday the seventeenth of this month; and they are desired to attend at the High Council-House, Edinburgh, at one o'clock that day, for that purpose.

10th December, 1783. AR. COCKBURN.

AT ROTTERDAM—for LEITH,

THE ADVENTURE,

CAPTAIN JAMES TURNBULL,

IS now taking in Goods at Rotterdam, for Leith and all places adjacent. Merchants, and others, who want their goods from thence, will please send their orders without loss of time, as dispatch may be depended on.

For Port Antonio, Annotta Bay, Port Maria, and Ora-Cabessa, JAMAICA,

THE SHIP OCEAN,

(Burden about 300 Tons)

BENJAMIN MOORE Master,

IS now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will positively be clear to sail the 15th December next.

The Ocean has excellent accommodation for passengers.—She calls at a port in Ireland, and at one or two of the Windward Islands, if encouraging freight offers.

For freight or passage, apply to Messs. Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow; Messrs. Malcom, Ritchie, and Leitch, merchants in Greenock; or David Paterson insurance broker in Edinburgh.

GREENOCK, Nov 12. 1783.

M'PHERSON's CREDITORS.

THE scheme of division amongst the Creditors being made out, is to lie in the hands of James Gray writer in Edinburgh, till Saturday next, for the inspection of the Creditors, lest any of their claims may have been neglected; after that time the division will take place.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the late CHARLES SPALDING merchant in Edinburgh, are desired to meet on Monday the 5th day of January next, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon, when a state of Mr Spalding's funds will be laid before them, in order to an immediate division. Previous to which it is requested, that the claimants do lodge their grounds of debt, and states thereof, with William Sprott solicitor-at-law, Edinburgh. Those that were indebted to Mr Spalding, are desired to make payment to the widow, who has proper powers to receive and discharge; and carries on the business as formerly.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of Mr HUGH GLASS, late Minister of Kettle.

THE trustees appointed by Mr Glass, having now turned as much of his funds into cash, as they apprehend, will be sufficient to pay all his debts, request the creditors to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Andrew Balfour, Esq; advocate, the acting trustee, or of George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of KENNETH MACKENZIE, Merchant and Manufacturer in Aberdeen.

IN obedience to an interlocutor of the Court of Session, dated the 3d day of December current, sequestrating the whole real and personal estate of the said Kenneth Mackenzie, a Meeting of his creditors having been held within the house of Alexander Mason vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 10th day of December current, for the purpose of chusing an interim-factor on the said Kenneth Mackenzie's sequestrated estate, John Innes advocate in Aberdeen was named interim-factor thereon; and a general meeting of the whole creditors was appointed to be held within the house of the said Alexander Mason, upon Wednesday the 14th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a Trustee or Trustees on the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the act of Parliament.

This public intimation is therefore given to the creditors of the said Kenneth Mackenzie, and all others concerned, as directed by the said act.

SOAP WORK AND UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD by Public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 12th January, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, One Sixth Part of a Scotch Acre of GROUND or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canongate, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole HOUSES and BUILDINGS lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morrison, and Co. late soap boilers at Abbey-hill; and the whole Uteusils and other Utensils in these buildings, used by that Company in their business of soap boiling.

The ground, houses, and utensils, may be seen any time before the sale by applying to Mr Swinton wright, Abbey-hill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's office, Edinburgh.

SALE OF A TAVERN IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh upon Friday the 19th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That HOUSE or TAVERN at the head of the Anchor Close nearly opposite to the Cross, formerly possessed by Francis Wares, and now by John Gordon, the present yearly rent whereof is only 22 l. 10 s. Sterling, though lately set at 32 l. and, from its centrical situation and other conveniences, there is little doubt that it will draw a rent considerably higher than what it now yields.

The title deeds, with the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain.

The House may be seen at any time.

Ware-room and Dwelling-Houses in Edinburgh, TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 13th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, the following SUBJECTS lying in the city of Edinburgh, viz.

That LARGE NEW WARE-ROOM, 29 feet by 19, fronting the High-street of Edinburgh, being the first flat of that new tenement of land opposite to Blackfriars Wynd, together with the Dwelling-house adjoining thereto, consisting of three good rooms and a kitchen, and other conveniencies, all possessed by William Coupar upholsterer in Edinburgh, which were formerly set at 35 l. Sterling yearly, but have been set in tack to Mr Coupar for these seven years for 30 l. as the landlord was to be kept free of repairs. The tack expires at Whitsunday first. Together with the Small House entering by three steps from Morison's Close, and Cellar thereto belonging, presently set at 3 l. 10 s. Sterling yearly.

These subjects are insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, and the premiums paid up.

The articles of roup, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Thomson writer, Fowlis's Close; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

A FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET.

TO be LET for the Winter, a large commodious FURNISHED HOUSE, south side of Nicholson's Square, with a Coach-house and Stable, with stalls for six horses, and a byre for a cow, and many other conveniences.

For particulars, enquire at Mr David Herd, at Mr Russell's, Argyle-Square. Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 16th day of December curt. between the hours of six and seven, in the evening,

THAT Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE,

in the West Entry of James's Court, consisting of two floors, which communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars (one of which is fitted up with catacombs,) and two convenient garrets thereto belonging.

The first floor consists of a dining room, drawing-room, parlour, bed-chamber, with closets, &c. and a kitchen. On the second floor there are six bed rooms, a laundry, and closets.—Three of these rooms and a kitchen were formerly possessed separate from the rest of the house, having an access to themselves from the stair, and they yielded a rent of about 15 l. sterling.—They can still be set separately, and the expence of making them a separate subject will not cost so much as 40 shillings.

The house is in good order, of easy access, and commands an extensive view of the Frith of Forth and country adjacent.

Those who wish to conclude a private bargain may, in the mean time, apply to Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh. The progress of writs may be seen in the hands of William Anderson, clerk to the signet.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 22d instant, between the hours of six and seven in the evening,

THAT new-built Tenement of LAND, lying

in the middle of Todrick's Wynd, belonging to Alexander Weir painter, St James's Square, consisting of nine dwelling-houses, all cheerful and neatly finished, and very convenient for accommodating small families; renting from three guineas to seven guineas per annum. The upper flat consists of a dining-room, parlour, two bed-rooms, three bed-closets, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniencies; and on the top, there is a small green-house, a grotto, and an elegant octogon, which commands a most agreeable prospect of the mouth of the Frith, North Berwick Law, the Bass, Arthur's Seat, and the country to the south and west. Which last-mentioned house and pertinents the purchaser may have immediate access to, as it was in the possession of the proprietor till Whitsunday last, and never set to a tenant.

The above subjects will be sold either jointly or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

The title-deeds are clear, and in the hands of George Cairncross writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part of the subjects; and for further particulars intending purchasers may apply to the proprietor, or the said George Cairncross

To be SOLD by Public roup, at Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 24th day of December current, within the Tontine Coffeehouse, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon,

THE SUPERIORITY (holden of the Crown)

of the two merk lands of old extent of BLACKYARDS, and proportion of CLYDESMILL, lying in the parish old Munkland, and sheriffdom of Lanark, as the same are presently possessed by James Brechin, feuer, the yearly feu-duties is 25 l. sterling, clear of all deductions, the feuer being subjected to the payment of all public and parish burdens: Besides the feu-duty, the superior has a right to all mines and minerals, excepting free stone quarries.—The lands lie near the city of Glasgow, on the high road betwixt Glasgow and Hamilton, and are rated in the cess-books of the said shire at 90 l. Scots of valuation.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, in whose hands the progress of writs and conditions of roup may be seen; or to Thomas Buchannan writer in Glasgow.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—In WHOLE or in LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 15th of December 1783, the roup, to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Buittle, Renwick, and united parishes of Gelston and Kelton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is about 1000 l. Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, seashells, sleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Histon on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate, if exposed altogether, is proposed to be only 23,000 l. Sterling.

If the estate is not sold *in cumulo*, it will be exposed in lots as follows, viz.

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackcelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenshinnock, and Mill of Auchincairn, the present free rent whereof is about 780 l.; upset price to be 18,700 l.

NOTA, This lot includes the mansion-house, and all the natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the rest of the estate; rent 20 l.; upset price to be 470 l.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.; upset price to be 4700.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

SALE of LANDS in the Shire of PEEBLES.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th of December curt. betwixt the hours of five and six in the evening,

The LANDS and BARONY of HUNDLESHOPE, lying in the parish of Mannor and shire of Tweeddale, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and about 22 miles from Edinburgh.

The free rent of this estate is about 250 l. Sterling, and consists of

I. The Farm of Hundleshope, which contains 800 acres of arable ground, and 2000 of excellent sheep pasture.

II. The Lands of Ballanridge, containing about 200 Scots acres, all of which may be easily improved. This farm is very pleasantly situated, stretching from Mannor water to the river Tweed.

III. The Lands of Hallyeards, on which there is a convenient house, a good garden and pigeon-house, and comprehending the Miltoun, Mill, and Parks.

The Lands will be sold together or in lots, as purchasers shall incline; and the entry to the house and garden, and part of the grounds, may be at Whitsunday next, or sooner, if necessary.

The whole are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county. The proprietor has a right to the teinds, which are valued; and the stipend has been localled within these few years.

The articles of roup and the title deeds may be seen, by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 17th December 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of December 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 30 0 0
And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

The proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

☞ The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS in the SHIRE of SUTHERLAND.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of December curt. before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, the LANDS and others after mentioned, which lately belonged to Robert Gray of Ardens, viz.

The lands of HOSPESDALE, with the Mansion-house, Miln, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 821 l. 10 s. 1 d. being 22 years purchase of the free proven rent.

These lands are held blench of the family of Balnagown for payment of a penny Scots yearly; are pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive prospect of both sides of the Forth of Dornoch. The Mains are inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very extensive plantation of fir, and other woods on the lands, with a great extent of pasture and muir ground.

The lands of ARDENS, with the Miln and pertinents thereto belonging, at the upset price of 784 l. 5 s. being 22 years purchase of the free provent rent.

These lands are holden blench of the family of Sutherland, for payment of one penny Scots yearly.

The title deeds of the whole lands, rental, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Callander, Depute Clerk of Session, and John Fraser writer to the signet.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF BONINGTON,

In the County of Edinburgh,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

THAT upon Thursday the 18th day of December, there is to be exposed to sale by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BONINGTON, about a mile north-east of the city of Edinburgh, and a quarter of a mile from the town and port of Leith. The rent is upwards of 400 l. Sterling a-year, 150 l. of which are feu-duties; upon which considerable casualties frequently arise from its vicinity to the metropolis.

This estate is mostly inclosed and subdivided, stretching from the banks of the Water of Leith to the Frith of Forth; of which, and the country on both sides, there is a prospect of above twenty miles. By two public roads running through the estate, and the many beautiful and commanding situations for building, there is almost a certainty of a speedy improved rent.

There is a mansion-house, with office-houses, and a well stocked garden, on the estate; and a considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, rental, and plan, are in the hands of Alexander Ferguson writer, James's Court, Edinburgh; and any person inclining to purchase by private bargain, or wanting to know further particulars, may apply to him.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE

Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Thursday the 18th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of Perth, viz.

The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 5770 l. 4 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Buchan, vintner in Greenlaw, upon Monday the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon,

The Lands and Estate of GORDONBANK,

lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and shire of Berwick. The rent is upwards of L. 140 Sterling yearly. There is a good mansion-house upon the premisses, with suitable office-houses, a garden, and orchard, and a good deal of old planting.

Gordonbank is pleasantly situated, having a commanding and most extensive prospect. The Lands are all inclosed, the fences in good order, and the one half of the Lands is in old grass, and may be entered to immediately.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Gordonbank, or to Alex. Christie, jun. writer in Dunse, in whose hands the writs and conditions of roup may be seen.

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